



YEW TREES HOUSING ESTATE 1948

The HEALTH *of* CHADDERTON 1948



The Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health, Urban District of Chadderton :
A. V. STOCKS, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHADDERTON

The
ANNUAL REPORT

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1948

A. V. STOCKS, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.



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TOWN HALL,
CHADDERTON,
LANCASHIRE.

August, 1949.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.
Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health of Chadderton for the year ended 31st December, 1948.

During the year I was Medical Officer of Health until 1st November, when Dr. Stocks, who is the Divisional Medical Officer for the Health Division No. 14 of the Lancashire County Council, was appointed your Medical Officer of Health.

This year I have carried the re-arrangement of the report a stage further, and you will find that most of the statistics have been relegated to the end of the report in the form of an appendix. By this means I hope to interest more people and entice them to read this report.

May I draw your attention to the remarks I have made in the text of the report on the following subjects, infant mortality, still births, open spaces, pain in childbirth, the dental service, tuberculosis, diphtheria and housing.

I would also emphasise the need for a chiropody service to be integrated with the orthopaedic service, not only for the inspection and treatment of the feet of pre-school and school children, but also to alleviate the sufferings of many a crippled adult.

The co-operation of my medical colleagues who are in general practice is invited in the notification of infectious diseases as soon as they are aware of them, so that appropriate action may be taken, especially in the case of poliomyelitis, pneumonia and food poisoning. I believe that many more people contract pneumonia than we receive notification of. In respect of food poisoning, I would stress the importance of immediate notification of any case, preferably by telephone, so that investigation can be carried out as quickly as possible. It is hopeless trying to trace the cause of a food poisoning outbreak if notified a week after it has occurred.

I would like to see better attendances at the post-natal clinic, so I shall continue to advise mothers attending the ante-natal and child welfare clinics of the vital necessity of a post-natal examination. Being free from those chronic illnesses which can often follow childbirth, a mother would be the more able to enjoy her family.

I take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude for the support of the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, also my thanks to all the staff of the Health Department for their ungrudging labour and interest in the many problems confronting the Department. My thanks are due to the other departments of the Urban District Council for their active co-operation at all times, and to Mr. F. W. Pexton and Mr. F. Barnes for the photographs which are found in the report.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

✓ *Seymour Jones.*

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HEALTH COMMITTEE AND MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

1948-49

Chairman :

Councillor Edwin Buckley

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor James Taylor (North)

Councillor George Howard

Councillor William Edmund Parker

Councillor James Taylor (Central)

Councillor Arthur Tongue, J.P.

Councillor William Turner

Councillor James Wilson

Up to the 4th July, 1948, the following were co-opted members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee :

Mrs. C. E. Buckley

Mrs. E. Friend

Mrs. C. Halkyard

Mrs. L. Tongue

STAFF

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	*A. V. STOCKS, M.A., M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. †T. SEYMOUR JONES, M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
<i>Consultant Obstetric Surgeon.</i>	T. N. HART, M.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.O.G.
<i>Visiting Ophthalmologist</i>	R. S. SCOTT, M.B., CH.B., D.O.M.S.
<i>Visiting Orthopaedic Surgeon.</i>	M. JOHNSTONE, M.B., CH.B.
<i>Dental Officer</i>	F. I. WILSON, L.D.S.
<i>Senior Sanitary Inspector</i>	R. GILLING, M.S.I.A., M.R. SAN.I. (Resigned December 31st, 1948.)
<i>Additional Sanitary Inspectors</i>	J. MANN, M.S.I.A., A.R.SAN.I. R. T. SUCKSMITH, C.R.S.I. (Appointed December 1st, 1948.)
<i>Health Visitors</i>	P. JOHN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT. M. WILSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. CERT. (Resigned June 18th, 1948.) J. M. LAWLER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT. (Appointed May 24th, 1948.)
<i>Orthopaedic Nurse</i>	J. TYERS, (Resigned May 31st, 1948.) B. HUXTABLE, M.C.S.P., ORTH., N.S.G.CERT. (Appointed August 16th, 1948.)
<i>Day Nursery Matrons</i>	P. M. BERRY, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Resigned April 24th, 1948.) M. BOSTON, S.R.N., S.R.C.N. (Resigned March 6th, 1948.) E. H. DAWES, S.R.N., (Appointed March 3rd, 1948.) M. MEANOCK, S.R.N., N.S.D.N.S. (Appointed June 7th, 1948.)
<i>Assistant Sanitary Inspector</i> ...	H. PRENTON, until August 10th, 1948.
<i>Dental Attendant</i>	Mrs. M. RICHARDS (Resigned December 31st, 1948.)
<i>Chief Clerk</i>	N. BAMFORTH (Resigned July 3rd, 1948.) H. PRENTON (Appointed August 11th, 1948.)
<i>General Clerk - Shorthand Typists</i>	Miss M. BROADBENT (Resigned May 29th, 1948.) Miss J. WARD (Resigned July 3rd, 1948.) Mrs. G. BARRELL (Appointed May 31st, 1948.)

* From November 1st, 1948.

† To October 31st, 1948.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

POPULATION

The Registrar-General gives the estimated population of Chadderton for mid-year 1948 as 31,270.

MARRIAGES

The number of marriages occurring in the district plus those taking place at the District Registry Office, Oldham, where both participants are, or the woman only is, resident in Chadderton numbered 297. The corresponding figure for the previous year was 286.

BIRTHS

During the last 10 years there has been a gradual increase in the birth-rate until in 1947 it was 19.5 per 1,000 of the population, being the highest since 1921. During 1948 there were 540 live births, i.e., 17.2 per 1,000 of the population. This decrease is a natural one following the immediate post-war period when the marriage rate was high and when people were marrying at a younger age. A similar trend occurred after the 1914-18 war, so that with increasing economic difficulties there will tend to be a decreasing birth-rate.

DEATHS

The chief causes of death are shown in Table II, Appendix A.

The total number of deaths in 1948 was 392, giving a rate of 12.5 per 1,000 of the population. Heart disease was the chief cause of death, accounting for 32.6 per cent. of the total. All forms of cancer caused 52 deaths, and disease of the respiratory system accounted for 53 deaths.

There were 19 infant deaths during the year compared with 31 deaths during 1947.

There were 11 deaths from tuberculosis during 1948, being one more than in 1947 and three more than in 1946.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

It is with regret that I have to record that this year we have had one maternal death, which has thus broken our run of three years without a maternal death. This one maternal death occurred in a young woman and no reason for the onset of acute eclampsia could be found.

From 1st January, 1945 to 31st December, 1948 there have been 2,271 live and still births, during which period there has been only one maternal death. This is a great achievement and reflects great credit on the hospital and domiciliary maternity services.

INFANT MORTALITY AND STILL BIRTHS

In 1948 the infant deaths amounted to 19, giving an infant mortality rate of 35 per 1,000 live births, as compared with rates of 34 for England and Wales and 32 for the 148 Smaller Towns. Of the 19 infants who died under one year of age 12 of them died during the first month, giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 22.22 per 1,000 live births.

Twenty-four premature infants were born to Chadderton mothers during the past year, 5 being born at home and 19 in hospital. Three of the domiciliary cases and 2 hospital cases died before the end of one month.

The number of births in Chadderton in any one year is not sufficient to make the infant mortality rate a reliable guide, but the same index taken over a period of five years gives a reasonably reliable result and this is shown in the diagram of quinquennial infant mortality rates.

The infant mortality rate has always been considered to be a good indication of the social conditions of the area. It will be seen that the infant mortality has gradually decreased from 81.6 per 1,000 live births in the period 1928-32 to 38.0 per 1,000 live births in the period 1944-48.

Still births during the year totalled 16, representing a rate of 28 per 1,000 total births. The combined stillbirth and neo-natal mortality rate continues high at 50 per 1,000 total births, being the same as for 1947.

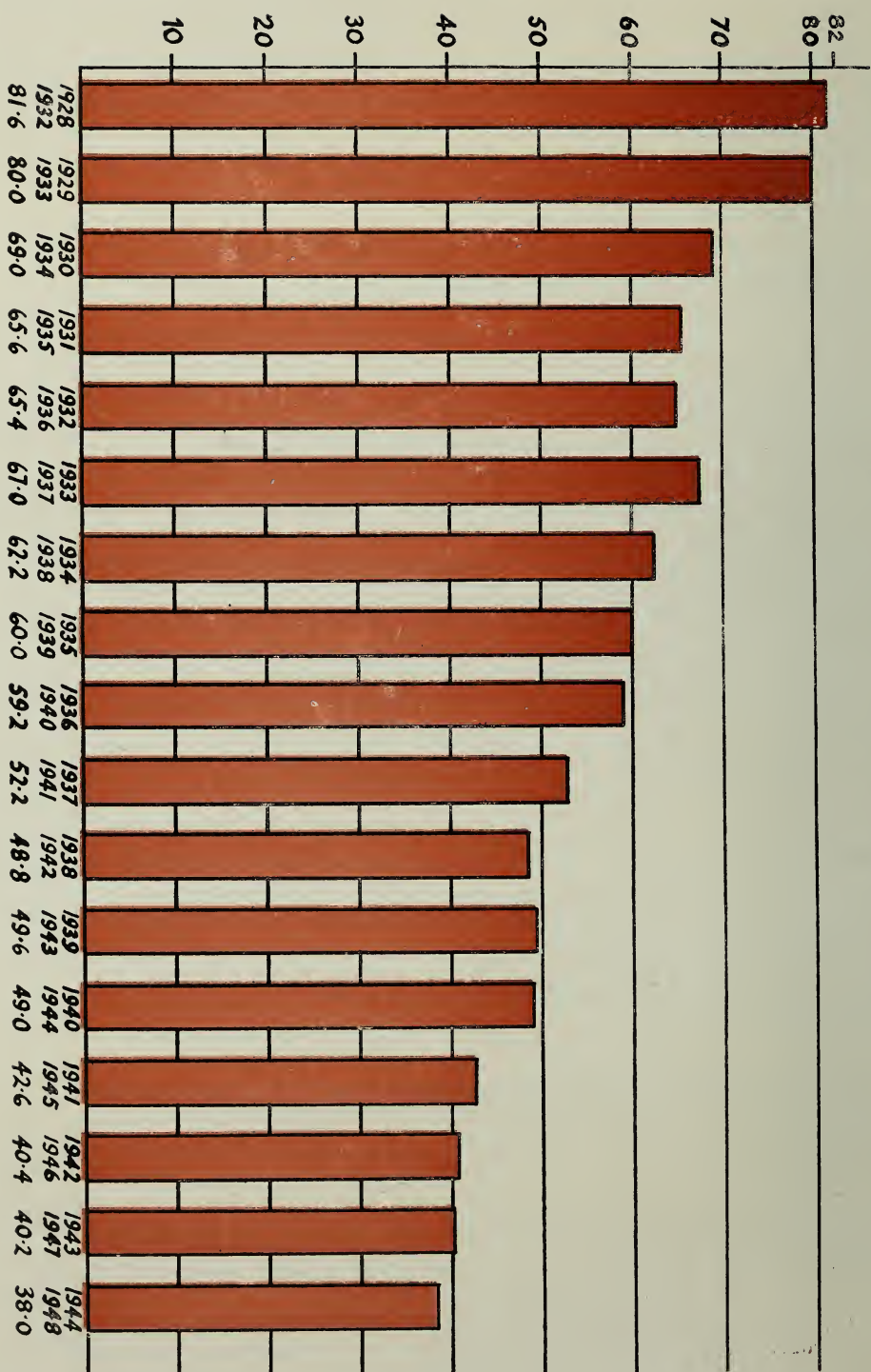
The solution to this problem of a high mortality related to pre-natal and natal factors lies in the effective supervision of the expectant mother as soon as possible after conception. If deficient nutrition is a major factor it can be ascertained, and measures to deal with it can be taken only through the domiciliary workers. This supervision and ascertainment has, however, proved possible here amongst a minority of mothers only. No effective co-ordination of supervision has been achieved in respect of deliveries taking place in hospital, and it would seem that the new measures for the control of maternity and midwifery services generally are not likely to achieve the results desired by all without a radical alteration in the existing procedure.

From Table V it will be seen that most of the 12 deaths occurred during the first week and that prematurity was the chief cause of death. There were no deaths from enteritis.

Table VI shows that of the 19 infants who died before their first birthday, 12 died in the first month of life, i.e., 63 per cent. of all deaths occurred in the first month.

These figures show that our greatest problems are still concerned with those infants under one month, and shows the need for further education of the public, both mothers and fathers, on the care of young infants.

QUINQUENAL INFANT MORTALITY RATES



SOCIAL CONDITIONS

General

There were no changes in the social services provided during the year. As a result of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the responsibility for the Maternity and Child Welfare Services was transferred to the Lancashire County Council as from 5th July, 1948. These services are now organised and supervised on a divisional basis and Chadderton forms part of Health Division No. 14. In many ways this transfer of services to a larger authority is a retrogressive step as there is a tendency to lose local contact and knowledge of local conditions.

Employment

The Manager of the Chadderton Employment Exchange has kindly informed me that the level of unemployment in Chadderton is very low and that 60 per cent. of those who are unemployed are disabled persons. Employment figures are the highest ever recorded apart from the war years.

Council House Tenancies

I believe there should be a system of housing unsatisfactory tenants in the older type of council houses and when they have shown that they can manage and care for that home they should be given the opportunity of moving into a better house.

From the economic point of view some tenants cannot afford to pay the rents of the new council houses, but could afford the rent of an old council house. Let us not repeat the mistake of Stockton-on-Tees in 1928 when Dr. M'Gonigle, the late M.O.H., found that to pay the increased rent tenants had to reduce the amount of food bought for the family.

The photograph on the front cover shows how gardens make pleasant surroundings for the houses, and perhaps a scheme could be organised whereby council house tenants could obtain surplus plants from the Parks Committee at a cheap rate, thus encouraging them to help to beautify the gardens of the Council's estates.

Citizenship

Our compulsory education in the past has been mainly concerned with training children to earn a living.

I maintain that LIVING is more than earning monetary reward, and children should be guided in the appreciation of beauty in pleasant homes and surroundings.

The following is a passage from John Brophy on good manners :

" Good manners, however, will not come of their own accord. They can arise only from good will—and good will has been out of favour for a long time. I am one of those who believe it is futile to expect good will to emerge from politics or economics, only from religion, and above all, from the Christian religion."

I entirely agree with John Brophy and not only does the quotation apply to good manners, but to the complete way of life and living.

One cannot expect the children of unsatisfactory parents to develop into future fine citizens and excellent tenants of either their own or the Council's property if they are not shown the difference between good and bad homes.

I suggest that senior boys and girls in their final year at school should be taught citizenship, including their responsibility to the community, housecraft, and domestic science, i.e., the care of the fabric of the home and the organisation of its running.

Both girls and boys should be taught how to carry out minor repairs in the home.



OPEN SPACE ON YEW TREES HOUSING ESTATE

Open Spaces

There are at present three parks in Chadderton, Coalshaw Green Park, Foxdenton Park and Fitton Park, and another is to be developed at Chadderton Hall. There is, however, a shortage of playing fields and of small open spaces for young children to play on. Children, especially youngsters under 8 years of age, prefer to play near to their homes and these children must have their recreation grounds as near to their own doorsteps as possible. The district has many derelict sites which could be cleared and made available for playing spaces, however small.

When plans are drawn up for housing estates arrangements should be made for small playing spaces for the children living on the estates and I strongly urge that this should receive the serious consideration of the Council with the aim of providing a small open place in every street.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

NOTIFICATIONS OF BIRTHS

Under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, 540 live births and 16 stillbirths were notified.

MATERNITY SERVICE

Midwifery

The domiciliary midwifery service is supervised in Chadderton by the Lancashire County Council who employ three full-time midwives in the area.

Local Authority provision for the care of the expectant, parturient, or nursing mother includes the loan of household equipment, e.g., bed, cot, bed linen, personal linen, towels and baby wear, the availability of a premature cot, and to help the midwife where there is a sagging mattress or low bed, fracture boards and bed blocks. There is also a supply of patterns for baby clothes, together with complete information regarding cost. Actual garments made according to the pattern are on display in the Central Clinic.

Ante-Natal Service

Ante-natal Clinic is held every Monday afternoon at the Central Clinic. During the year 193 women were confined in their own homes of whom 109 made 402 attendances at the ante-natal clinic, six being referred to and subsequently delivered at St. Mary's Hospital.

Of the total notified live and stillbirths only 20 per cent. of the expectant mothers attended the Local Authority's clinic. 56% of the expectant mothers who had their confinements in their own homes attended the clinic.

There were 302 women confined at Boundary Park General Hospital, Oldham, and the practice has been continued of referring immediately for ante-natal supervision at that hospital any women found to come within the appropriate group.

Pain in Childbirth

All midwives are now equipped with "Minnitt" gas and air analgesia apparatus and have been trained in its use. This can be used in the home as well as in hospitals, because it is portable, and midwives can use it alone without the presence of a medical practitioner.

During 1948, 51.72 per cent. of women confined at home received gas and air analgesia and they all affirm how much pleasanter it is to have their confinements with analgesia than without it.

I hope that during 1949 there will be even greater use of analgesia for the welfare of our mothers. Every improvement made to relieve the mother and housewife of pain and drudgery is a step in the right direction.

Post-Natal Clinics

The post-natal clinic, which commenced in June, 1947, is held on the second Friday of each month at the Central Clinic.

During 1948 the number attending this clinic increased so that 58 nursing mothers made 61 attendances. When it is considered, however, that there were 193 domiciliary confinements and that 109 expectant mothers attended ante-natal clinics, the proportion attending post-natal clinic is extremely disappointing.

May I take this opportunity of stressing the vital importance to the nursing mother of attending this special clinic where she would receive the advice and treatment (when necessary) of an expert gynaecologist. It should not be viewed from a short-term policy of correcting any abnormalities present at the time of examination so much as from the long-term policy of preventing those chronic illnesses, such as low backache, incontinence of urine and faeces which may result in later years, but are the direct outcome of minor disturbances of the pelvic floor due to childbirth. Many mothers suffering from chronic ill-health could lead a much happier and fuller life if only they would take advantage of the services provided by this clinic.

INFANT WELFARE SERVICES

Four welfare sessions continue to be held weekly, two at the Central Clinic and two at Washbrook. Children are referred from these clinics to the Orthopaedic, Ophthalmic and Dental Clinics as required. Arrangements can also be made for ultra-violet therapy for those children who need it.

Welfare foods and specially prepared fruit, vegetables and cereals are on sale at the clinics. Where necessary vitamin and iron products are also available.

DAY NURSERIES

There are two day nurseries, both of a 40 place accommodation, and they were transferred to the Lancashire County Council as from 5th July, 1948. In the district there are a further eight nurseries attached to various cotton mills, but no new nurseries were opened during the year. The demand for accommodation is still heavy and we are hoping that this will be relieved during 1949, by the opening of new nurseries attached to cotton mills and by the extension of existing nurseries.

HEALTH VISITING

Although there has been a change in personnel we have had the services of two Health Visitors during the year. They were both in the employ of the Lancashire County Council and seconded for duty in Chaderton until 5th July, 1948, when the County Council took over responsibility for Health Visitors and for the child welfare clinics.

I should like to see in the future the formation of teams of social workers, who would exchange information and co-operate one with another in the particular districts in which they are working. A typical team would consist of a Health Visitor/School Nurse, a Sanitary Inspector, a Midwife, a District Nurse, a Mental Health Visitor and a Home Help.

DENTAL SERVICE

A full-time Dental Officer and attendant are employed for the inspection and treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children, who all receive priority attention. In addition, the Dental Officer carries out inspection and treatment of school children at the Cowhill Clinic.

APPENDIX B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

TABLE VII
Orthopaedic Service—1948

				Pre-School Age	School Age
Attendances					
Primary examination by Surgeon	...	...	42	.....	32
Re-examination by Surgeon	...	...	93	.....	144
Totals	...	...	135	.....	176
Treatments					
Number of Cases seen	...	...	88	.....	126
Number of Attendances for Treatment	...	...	205	.....	536
Hospital Treatment					
Number admitted to Hospital	...	...	5	.....	1
Number Awaiting Admission to Hospital	...	...	3	.....	-

TABLE VIII
New Cases seen by the Orthopaedic Surgeon—1948

					Pre-School Age	School Age
Deformities of Bones and Joints :—						
1. Congenital	...	...	...	...	7	11
2. Acquired	...	...	...	...	43	24
Muscular :—						
1. Congenital	...	...	...	...	8	1
2. Acquired	...	...	...	...	25	59
Paralysis	...	...	...	...	4	16
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	14	15

TABLE IX

Ophthalmic Services—Treatment of Defective Vision							
				Pre-School Age 1947	1948	School Age 1947	1948
Errors of Refraction, etc., requiring treatment	...	...	...	2	6	144	203
Number for whom spectacles :							
(a) Prescribed	...	...	...	2	1	68	89
(b) Obtained	...	...	...	2	-	63	64

TABLE X

Dental Report—1948

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers			Pre-School Children	School Children	Total
Number of Patients						
Inspected	89	12	2,024	2,125
Number of patients						
treated	103	13	1,048	1,164
Number of attendances						
for treatment	492	25	1,890	2,407
Number of Teeth						
extracted	387	19	T1,575 P651	2,632
Number of Fillings						
	74	3	T5 P293	375
Number of Scalings						
	34	—	31	65
Number of “ Other ”						
operations	272	4	T72 P273	621
Number of “ General						
Anaesthetics ”	46	10	499	555
Number of Patients sup-						
plied with Dentures	54	—	7	61
Number of Dentures						
repaired	2	—	1	3
Number of Dentures						
inserted...	—	—	—	—
Number of Orthodontic						
Cases	—	5	80	85

Twenty-two patients were referred to the Oldham Infirmary for Dental X-rays. Two patients were referred to the Dental Hospital, Manchester.
T = Temporary P = Permanent

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

NOTIFICATIONS

A summary of the various infectious diseases notified during 1948 is given below :

Measles	...	...	...	...	...	344
Whooping Cough		...	...	...	...	73
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	68
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	19
Pulmonary Tuberculosis		...	...	...	...	18
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	11
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	5
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	5
Acute Polio-encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1

MEASLES

During most of the year measles occurred sporadically except during the month of May when 111 cases were notified out of the total of 344.

Measles is a much more dangerous disease than say scarlet fever, because of the complications such as running ears, visual defects and general ill-health ; yet only two cases of measles were admitted to hospital, a percentage of 0.58, whilst 41 per cent. of cases of scarlet fever were admitted to hospital.

I should like to see these conditions reversed and would rather that 50 per cent. of cases of measles and of whooping cough were admitted to hospital than the comparatively mild infectious diseases such as scarlet fever.

WHOOPING COUGH

During the year there were 73 cases with two admissions to hospital. No deaths occurred from this disease.

There was no epidemic, but the total number was made up of sporadic cases spread over the whole of the year.

SCARLET FEVER

The incidence of this disease was again low, only 68 cases being notified, and it appears that we are now in a period of regression following the peak reached in 1943-44. No death from this disease has occurred in Chadderton since 1935, but the tradition of hospitalisation dies hard, and 41 per cent. of cases were, at the request of family doctors, admitted to hospital.

PNEUMONIA

During 1948, 19 cases were notified, but this number is probably not an accurate guide to the prevalence of pneumonia since the medical practitioner is not persuaded of the value of its notification. Eight deaths occurred including the one case who was removed to hospital.

TUBERCULOSIS

Once again there has been a reduction in the number of cases notified during the year, there being 18 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 6 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Of the latter, 3 were of cervical adenitis, 2 abdominal and 1 affecting the bones. At 31st December, 1948, the register contained 132 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 55 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

During the year 11 deaths occurred, 9 from pulmonary and 2 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

I should like to see a scheme instituted so that all school children, or at least those from the age of 13—18 could be examined by mass miniature radiography. This would prove of value in discovering early tuberculosis and other chest conditions such as bronchiectases.

DYSENTERY

There were 11 cases in 1948, 2 occurring in children under 2 years of age, 5 cases being children aged 2—15 and 4 cases being adults.

Of these 11 cases, 9 were due to shigella sonnei and 2 were due to shigella flexner.

Three cases were admitted to hospital and all 11 cases made good recoveries.

Of the 9 sonnei dysenteries, 3 occurred in one family following a wedding party, 2 were in children who had been in contact with cases in hospital, 2 occurred in another family involving the mother and daughter, and 1 was the matron of a nursery, the remaining case being an isolated one.

One case of flexner dysentery occurred in a child attending a nursery in another district, and the other was in an infant of 5 months.

In 1947 only 5 cases were notified, but despite the increase in the number notified during 1948 I feel that many cases of dysentery and food poisoning are going unnoticed and un-notified. May I stress the importance of early notification of outbreaks of dysentery and food poisoning, preferably by telephone to be followed by notification in writing. This would enable the local health authority to trace and prevent the spread of the outbreak, and especially to obtain samples of food eaten so that laboratory tests can be carried out to determine the cause of the food poisoning.

ERYSIPELAS

Five cases occurred in 1948, 2 being admitted to hospital and the other 3 being nursed at home. There were no deaths from erysipelas.

DIPHTHERIA

Five cases were notified during 1948, 2 being adults and 3 children ; 4 of the cases, of whom 2 had been immunised 5 and 12 years previously, were of a mild type and subsequently made good recoveries.

The other case was severe in an unimmunised girl of 14 years of age, who, unfortunately, died in hospital 15 days later. A younger sister of this case was amongst those who recovered.

In spite of the reduction in the number of cases our ambition of immunising all children under 15 has not yet been achieved, and until we can say that not only have there been no deaths, but also that there have been no cases can we be completely satisfied with the progress made. The ceaseless campaign continues to be vigorously pressed home and if parents everywhere will give their *consent* for their children to be immunised then the total elimination of this disease will be imminent.

Immunisation continued to be practised regularly and systematic visits were made by the Health Visitors and School Nurse throughout the district to the more recalcitrant parents. 435 children were immunised and 188 children immunised in an earlier year were re-inoculated. At the end of 1948, 56.6 per cent. of children under 5 years of age and 80.5 per cent. of those between the ages of 5 and 14 years inclusive had been immunised under the Local Authority's scheme. In addition, a large number of children were immunised by their own medical practitioners and it is estimated that 80 per cent. of the population under 15 years has been successfully immunised.

Some parents are becoming complacent because of the reduced incidence of this disease and think immunisation unnecessary.

Table XII records the progress of the scheme since 1938.

ACUTE POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS

One case occurred during the year in a 6 months old child who was removed to hospital and afterwards made a normal recovery.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

One case notified during the year made a complete recovery after treatment in hospital.

GASTRO-ENTERITIS

There were 4 cases during the year, all in children under 18 months old. All were removed to hospital, where the two older infants made good recoveries and the two younger ones aged 7 and 8 weeks respectively died.

It is my opinion that the chief cause of gastro-enteritis is poor hygiene in the home when preparing and handling food, especially for the bottle-fed baby. Both the infants who died were bottle-fed.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Chadderton.

August, 1949.

To the Medical Officer of Health,

Sir,

I have the honour to submit this my first Annual Report upon the work of the Sanitary Inspectors during 1948.

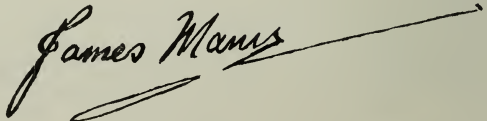
As Mr. Ronald Gilling was the Senior Sanitary Inspector until the end of the year the work described in the report was carried out under his supervision.

The Department was understaffed from August, when Mr. Harold Prenton took up duties as the Chief Clerk in the Department, until December, when Mr. Ronald T. Sucksmith commenced duties as Additional Sanitary Inspector.

Comments on the various activities are found under the appropriate headings in the report.

On behalf of Mr. Gilling and myself I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to you for your generous assistance, to the members of the Health Committee for their support, and to the members of the staff for their active and unstinting co-operation.

Yours respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "James Mann". The signature is written in dark ink and is followed by a long, horizontal, slightly wavy line that extends to the right.

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

(A) SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply to the area is ample in sufficiency and excellent in quality. It is derived mainly from the Oldham Corporation, but in part also from the Middleton and Heywood Water Board and the Manchester Corporation reservoirs. All three supplies are chlorinated. Over 99 per cent. of the dwelling-houses in the area have a piped water supply direct to the house. No houses obtain their water supply from stand pipes, but 44 premises, comprised of farms and dwelling-houses, are supplied from well and spring water.

Sampling of the mains water supply was not undertaken by the Local Authority but by the respective Water Boards. Two samples were taken of well water, examined for bacterial content and chemically analysed. Both samples were found to be satisfactory.

NEW STREET WORKS

New street works and sewers were completed on the Melbourne Street Housing Estate in 1948.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Steady progress has been maintained in the conversion of waste water closets and pail closets to fresh water closets.

More owners are taking advantage of the grant made by the Council towards the cost of the work entailed.

Sixty-seven waste water closets and three pail closets were converted to fresh water closets during the year, 1,436 complaints of blocked waste water closets were received, a percentage of 48.02 per cent. of the total number of waste water closets in the district ; 144 blockages of fresh water closets occurred, 1.91 per cent. of the total in the district. In addition, 276 blocked drains were cleared.

Table XIV, Appendix D, shows the number and type of all closets in the district.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

During 1948, 5 Council houses and 2 other houses were disinfested by the Hydrogen Cyanide method. In addition, 1 house was disinfested by D.D.T. All tenants are advised as to the ways of re-infestation and the precautions to be taken against this. Disinfestation should be carried out as a condition of re-housing tenants from old property in Council houses.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

A summary of the boiler installations in the district is given below :

<i>Nature of Industry</i>	<i>No. of Chimneys</i>
Public Utility Undertakings—	
Electricity Station	8
Sewage Works	2
Baths	1
Textile Factories	37
Engineering Works	7
General Manufacturing	4
Chemical Works	1
Centrally Heated Buildings, viz., Schools, Hospital and Municipal Buildings	17

As we have no observation stations for the measurement of atmospheric pollution, no authoritative statement can be made as to the condition of the Chadderton air.

The problem of atmospheric pollution is not concerned with Chadderton alone, but involves the whole industrial area of South-East Lancashire. There will be no improvement in the atmosphere until this industrial area is treated as a whole and not piece-meal.

During the year 14 smoke observations were carried out in the district. No legal action was taken, the procedure being to discuss the technical problems involved with the factory engineers and boilermen.

All the blame for atmospheric pollution cannot, however, be laid at the chimney of the industrial concern, for fully 50 per cent. of the pollution is the result of smoke, grit and gases emitted from household chimneys.

RODENT CONTROL

The disinfection of sewers by testing and poison baiting was carried out in the months of February, March, August and September, throughout the known infested area of Chadderton. Treatments were in progress for a period of 12 weeks and satisfactory results were obtained.

The Private Dwellings Scheme was proceeded with and was completed at the end of February, 1948.

During the year, 545 premises were inspected and 3,145 visits paid. Infestations numbered 312 and all were treated by Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries' methods.

The Council's controlled tip and the sewage works were also dealt with.

SWIMMING BATHS

Although the Public Baths have a plunge capacity of 90,000 gallons, it is becoming apparent that the facilities for swimming and taking baths are inadequate and heavily strained at present. The demand for the use of slipper baths is far in excess of the provision.

The staff at the baths consists of the Superintendent, 2 instructors, (1 male and 1 female) and 6 bath attendants.

A total of 21,262 school children attended the baths in conducted parties and of these 363 qualified for swimming certificates.

I would refer to the need for school children to be trained in the duty of using the lavatories before entering the baths. Some of the difficulties met with during the year in keeping the water in a satisfactory condition have arisen from the neglect of hygienic practice such as this.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

In Appendix D, Table XV, will be found statistics relating to the administration of this Act.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

For the greater part of the year we have had two Sanitary Inspectors, a third one being appointed and commencing duty in December. Every endeavour has been made to establish sanitary inspection of the area at a pre-war level of efficiency. Good progress was made, but there is such an accumulation of work resulting from neglect of repairs during the war years and the shortage of materials, that it has not been possible to reduce the accumulation to a great extent. Much property remains which under normal circumstances would be demolished, but which has to be retained and kept habitable owing to the housing shortage. By the end of the year building materials were in better supply, but it is not expected that conditions will approach normal for at least two years.

Statistics relating to the work of sanitary inspection are given in Appendix D, Table XIII.

(B) HOUSING

The 111 new Council Houses on the Long Lane Estate were completed and a beginning was made on the erection of 86 houses on the Melbourne Street site. During 1948, a total of 63 houses were built by the Local Authority and 9 by private enterprise.

The policy regarding older houses in the district remained the same as in 1947, attention being given to urgent defects.

Where possible agreement has been obtained from the owners of old property not to re-let their houses for human habitation where the Council has offered to re-house the tenants. This procedure is to be adopted more widely in the future, as unless some such undertaking is obtained, the older type of property will tend to act as a by-pass for the occupying tenant to obtain a Council House prior to those already on the waiting list.

A survey of all housing accommodation available should be carried out with a view to ascertaining the extent of overcrowding in the district. This information might also be used to operate a system of exchanging accommodation between large, small and medium sized families to the mutual benefit of all concerned.

(C) INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD MILK SUPPLY

There were 26 dairy farms in the area at the end of the year, possessing approximately 515 cows. Two farms were licensed to produce and bottle accredited milk, and 19 licences were issued in respect of the distribution of pasteurised milk.

During the year 70 samples of milk were examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli and in 2 of these the organisms were found.

Milk was also sampled in respect of its cleanliness in 74 instances and Table XVIII, Appendix D, sets out in detail the source of the milk sampled and the character and result of the tests carried out. Fifteen of the samples, equivalent to 20.13 per cent. of the total, failed to pass a standard of bacterial cleanliness and safety as represented by the tests indicated in the table.

FOOD HYGIENE

Meat and other Foods

During the year, 408 visits were paid by the Sanitary Inspectors to slaughterhouses, meat shops, bakehouses and places where food is prepared for sale, sold or stored.

Licences were renewed in respect of 6 slaughterhouses, although slaughtering continues to be carried out in a central slaughterhouse outside the district.

Unsound Food

In Appendix D, Table XIX, is shown the type and the total quantity of food condemned as unfit for human consumption.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938—SAMPLING

The authorised officers of the Lancashire County Council with the active assistance and co-operation of the Sanitary Inspectors of the Urban District Council have submitted a total of 123 samples, 71 being of milk, taken during 1948. The results of analysis have been supplied by the County Medical Officer of Health and are shown in Appendix D, Table XX

APPENDIX A

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

TABLE 1
VITAL STATISTICS

							M.	F.	Total
Live Births	Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	271	246	517
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	17	6	23
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	288	252	540
Birth-rate per 1,000 estimated population mid-1948									17.2
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	16
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births									28.0
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	189	392
Death rate per 1,000 estimated population mid-1948									12.5
Deaths from Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis							...	...	Nil
Deaths from other maternal causes							...	...	1
Total maternal mortality							...	...	1
Maternal death-rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births									1.79
Deaths of infants under one year of age—Total							...	...	19
Death-rate of infants under one year of age :—									
All infants per 1,000 live births							...	...	35.0
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births							...	...	36.0
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births							...	...	0.0

TABLE II
DEATHS (NET)—1948

Causes of Death						Males	Females	Total
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	9
Other forms of tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Syphilitic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus	...	...	...	...	...	5	—	5
Cancer of uterus	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
Cancer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	16
Cancer of breast	...	...	...	...	...	—	6	6
Cancer of all other sites	...	...	...	...	...	13	10	23
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Cerebral vascular lesions	...	...	...	...	...	19	21	40
Heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	64	64	128
Other diseases of circulatory system	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	16
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	24	15	39
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8
Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
Peptic ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	10
Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8
Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Other maternal causes	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Congenital malformation, birth injury, infantile diseases	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	12
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	4	—	4
Road traffic accidents	...	...	...	...	...	—	3	3
Other violent causes	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	9
Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	18	10	28
All causes						203	189	392

TABLE III
Number of Chadderton Births Notified

Year	Boundary Park Municipal Hospital	Woodfield Nursing Home	St. Mary's	North Manchester Maternity Home	Others	Total Hospital Births	Total Domiciliary Births	Total
1934	98	—	16	1	32	147	221	368
1935	105	—	7	5	31	148	217	365
1936	107	—	25	6	35	163	210	373
1937	143	—	23	14	57	237	233	470
1938	146	—	16	12	64	238	308	546
1939	160	—	16	18	64	258	266	524
1940	158	—	12	17	61	248	246	494
1941	215	—	9	11	19	254	240	494
1942	276	—	12	9	26	323	198	521
1943	289	—	15	7	38	349	221	570
1944	314	37	13	4	10	378	221	599
1945	271	33	13	8	5	330	180	510
1946	355	26	11	6	6	404	213	617
1947	369	45	12	5	9	440	201	641
1948	302	35	15	8	3	363	193	556

TABLE IV
Comparative Infant Mortality Rates

Year	Chadderton	County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	England and Wales
1928	74	70	65
1929	116	79	74
1930	80	64	60
1931	78	71	66
1932	60	69	65
1933	66	67	64
1934	61	63	59
1935	63	62	57
1936	77	63	59
1937	68	62	58
1938	42	57	53
1939	50	53	50
1940	59	61	56
1941	42	71	60
1942	51	59	49
1943	46	58	49
1944	47	52	46
1945	27	54	46
1946	31	46	43
1947	50	47	41
1948	35	39	34

TABLE V
Neo-Natal Mortality—1948

Cause of Death	Under 1 Day		1 Day	2 Days	3 Days	4 Days	5 Days	6 Days	7 to 13 Days	14 to 20 Days	21 to 28 Days	Total
	Day	Day	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	
Anencephalism	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Birth Injury	...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Malformation	...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Convulsions	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intestinal Obstruction	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Prematurity	...	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	5
Peritonitis	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	2	3	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	2	12

TABLE VI
Infantile Mortality—1948

Cause of Death	Under 1 month	Months											Total under 1 year
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Anencephalism	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Birth Injury	...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Malformation	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Convulsions	...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Intestinal Obstruction	...	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Pneumonia	...	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Prematurity	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Peritonitis	...	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	12	3	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	19

The amount of work carried out by the Dental Officer has increased by 34 per cent. I have pleasure in noting this and thank the Dental Staff for their ever-ready co-operation whilst working under difficult conditions of accommodation. It is to be hoped that the provision of a new dental clinic will be expedited.

I hope that during 1949 dental inspection can be arranged of all children attending Local Authority and cotton mill day nurseries.

OPHTHALMIC SERVICE

The ophthalmic clinic, which is the responsibility of the Lancashire County Council, is held on alternate Wednesdays at the Central Clinic, when a consultant ophthalmic surgeon is in attendance.

The majority of cases seen are school children, and from the statistics in Table IX it will be seen that there has been an increase in the number attending and receiving treatment at the clinic. The greatest difficulty has been the increasing delay in obtaining spectacles after the children have been tested and prescriptions given.

ORTHOPAEDIC SERVICE

An orthopaedic clinic is held on the third Monday of each month at the Central Clinic and attended by the consultant orthopaedic specialist. Remedial exercises are given under the supervision of the orthopaedic nurse every Monday at the Central Clinic.

I should like to see this service extended so that ante-natal and post-natal patients would receive a course of exercises. These would help in making the confinement easier and afterwards in preventing such things as backache, flat feet, poor posture and loss of muscle tone which so often follow pregnancy unless suitable action is taken.

The figures given in Tables VII and VIII of the work done at the orthopaedic clinic includes those children from the districts of Crompton, Failsworth, Lees and Chadderton.

During the year we were without an orthopaedic nurse for 3 months and thus the number of patients was reduced and their remedial treatment delayed.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

In the past the ambulance service has been provided by the ambulances of Oldham Corporation and since the 5th July, when the Lancashire County Council took over the financial responsibility on a user basis the Oldham Corporation has continued to supply ambulances when necessary. The service became free to users from 5th July, 1948, and since that date has been more widely used. The figures below show a slight increase during 1948 over the previous year.

Year						Calls
1947	...	...	...	...	...	2,824
1948	...	...	...	...	...	3,187

HOME HELP SERVICE

This service gives priority help in the homes where domiciliary confinements take place. When and where possible help is also given in cases of sickness and also domestic help for elderly folks who cannot carry out normal household duties because of infirmity and senility.

The staff has fluctuated during the year, but the aim has been to have two full-time Home Helps and employ part-time Helps as required. There is still a difficulty in obtaining suitable Home Helps and the service was also difficult to organise owing to the spasmodic demands made by the public.

On 5th July, 1948, the service was transferred to the Lancashire County Council, although the scheme continued to function through the Local Authority for the remainder of the year. It is anticipated that during 1949 a Home Help Organiser will be appointed by the County Council to co-ordinate the supply and demand throughout the Health Division of which Chadderton forms a part.

APPENDIX C

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

TABLE XI
Cases Notified and Deaths from Tuberculosis during 1948

Age	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary M	F	Non- Pulmonary M	F	Pulmonary M	F	Non- Pulmonary M	F
0-1	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5	...	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
5-10	...	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
10-15	...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-20	...	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
20-25	...	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
25-35	...	2	2	1	-	-	-	-
35-45	...	3	-	-	-	1	1	-
45-55	...	1	-	-	4	-	-	-
55-65	...	2	1	-	2	1	-	-
65 and over...	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
	10	8	4	2	7	3	1	-
	18		6		10		1	

TABLE XII—
DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION
Persons inoculated each year from 1938 to 1948

Age at date of inoculation	1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945		1946		1947		1948	
	*1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Under 1	—	—	1	—	—	6	12	17	42	49	49	60	48	67	66	85	55	83	42	118	101	93
1	2	20	24	35	18	54	60	70	81	55	75	80	59	112	46	112	33	95	42	104	70	78
1½	—	7	3	11	—	13	24	9	26	20	23	12	10	7	10	13	4	29	12	27	16	20
2	1	8	8	6	1	10	19	16	17	24	9	7	9	8	5	9	2	11	4	6	6	5
2½	—	8	1	4	2	13	25	16	9	15	12	7	2	3	2	10	—	12	6	4	7	2
3	1	3	1	2	1	15	29	19	13	30	20	10	3	5	1	7	4	17	4	4	3	2
3½	—	—	4	5	—	5	20	14	7	20	10	5	2	1	6	4	—	10	2	4	2	—
4	1	7	3	2	—	9	22	15	18	27	14	9	1	1	—	1	2	5	2	3	1	—
4½	—	1	3	2	—	11	18	15	15	18	12	6	5	1	2	2	2	11	4	1	6	1
5	12	27	29	10	4	38	38	38	28	37	41	20	16	13	6	5	—	5	5	3	—	4
5½	1	10	16	10	—	31	22	19	10	19	14	6	13	3	—	4	—	9	5	5	5	2
6	2	4	12	9	—	25	25	10	20	21	18	3	14	9	2	1	3	8	9	4	2	1
6½	—	2	21	5	1	17	27	13	13	12	8	2	4	1	2	2	2	6	3	—	—	—
7	—	3	17	3	1	11	24	8	11	11	7	4	7	2	2	1	—	4	6	1	3	1
7½	1	4	2	3	—	4	16	9	4	7	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	6	7	4	1	—
8	—	4	5	1	—	5	30	5	7	14	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	6	3	3	2	—
8½	—	2	—	—	2	5	30	4	4	15	2	—	—	—	—	3	1	5	4	1	—	—
9	—	3	1	—	—	3	20	2	3	16	5	2	—	—	—	2	—	5	3	3	—	—
9½	—	4	—	—	—	3	18	3	3	15	2	2	1	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—
10	—	3	—	1	—	3	19	1	2	25	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	1	—	—
10½	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
11	—	—	1	—	—	3	18	1	1	9	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	—	—
11½	—	—	1	—	—	5	21	1	6	13	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	2	—	—
12	—	—	1	—	—	1	13	—	7	5	2	3	—	—	—	1	1	10	2	—	—	—
12½	—	—	1	—	—	1	15	—	6	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	1
13	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	7	4	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	2	1	—	—
13½	—	—	—	1	—	3	12	1	1	4	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	4	2	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
14½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15+	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Total each yr.	141		266		327		907		869		585		431		417		474		493		435	

* 1—Jan. to June.

2—July to Dec.

APPENDIX D

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

(A) SANITARY INSPECTION

TABLE XIII

(1) Inspection of Dwelling-Houses

Total houses inspected under Public Health or Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,727
Total number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,119
Housing (Consolidated) Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
After Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Overcrowded Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Defects Found	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,118
Defects Remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,116
Notices Served (Preliminary)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,314
Notices Complied with (Preliminary)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,482
Re-inspections re Notices Served	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,037

(2) Premises Controlled by Bye-Laws and Regulations

Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tents, Vans, Sheds and Fairgrounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Diaries, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	14

(3) Factories, Workshops and Workplaces

	Inspections	Defects	Notices
Factories	100	23	3
Bakehouses	42	6	5
Workplaces	—	—	—
Butchers' Premises	304	—	—
Fishmongers	2	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	1	—	—
Restaurants, Dining Rooms and Canteens	15	—	—
Stables and Stable Yards and Piggeries	24	—	—
Slaughterhouses	19	—	—

26 workpeople were notified as carrying out work in their homes, principally in the clothing trade.

(4) Miscellaneous

	Inspections
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919	101
Schools	19
Shops	347
Drainage	417
Dustbins	691
Water Supply	9
Ice Cream Premises	28
Offensive Accumulations	20
Disinfections	99
Petroleum	36

Fresh Water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Waste Water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	165
Sanitary Pails	...	...	...	...	...	...	126
Milk Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	139
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Applicants for Council Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	236
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	155
Other Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	137
(5) Notices Served							
Informal Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,314
Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	302
(6) Notices Complied with							
Informal Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,482
Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	278
Statutory Notices complied with by Council in Default of Owner	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Statutory Notices :—							
Public Health Act, 1936.							
Section 39	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Section 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Section 47	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Section 56	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Section 75	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Section 83	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Housing Act, 1936.							
Sections 9 and 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	126
Total						...	302

TABLE XIV

Type of Closet	Number in 1946	Number in 1947	Converted 1948	Number at end of 1948
Pail Closets	319	309	3	306
Waste Water Closets	3,070	3,057	67	2,990
*Fresh Water Closets	7,284	7,372	—	7,513
Total	10,673	10,738	70	10,809

*The figures for Fresh Water Closets include Trough Closets.

TABLE XV
FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

(1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	20	8	1	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	171	91	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises) ...	3	1	-	-
Total ...	194	100	3	-

(2) Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of Cases in which Defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)...	2	2	-	2	-
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	1	1	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	2	1	-	2	-
(b) Unsuitable or defec- fective ...	5	4	-	7	-
(c) Not separate for the sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	2	2	-	-	-
Total ...	12	10	-	11	-

HOUSING STATISTICS

TABLE XVI

(a) Number of dwellings provided in Chadderton during 1948 :—					
(1)	By the Urban District Council	...	...	...	63
(2)	By other bodies and persons	...	...	...	9
Total					72

(b) UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	1,727
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	4,119
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	...	...	...	...	25
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	37
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	1
(4)		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	570

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers...	629
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year

A.	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.						
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs						124
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices.						
	(a)	By owners	...	...	...	...	61
	(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	10
B.	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—						
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied						96
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of notices :—						
	(a)	By Owners	...	...	...	...	98
	(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	...	...	...	12

C.	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—
D.	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
(1)	Number of tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made... ..	—
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit	—
4.	Housing Act, 1936, Part IV—Overcrowding :—	
A.	(1) Number of dwelling-houses overcrowded at the end of the year	38
	(2) Number of Families dwelling therein	48
	(3) Number of Persons dwelling therein	253½
B.	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	5
C.	(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	2
	(2) Number of Persons concerned in such cases	15½

MILK SUPPLY

TABLE XVII

Dairy Farms...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Dairymen and shopkeepers registered as retail purveyors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152
Farmers and Dairymen from out-districts registered as retail purveyors in Chadderton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Shops licensed to sell pasteurised milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Vendors licensed to sell pasteurised milk...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Vendors licensed to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

TABLE XVIII
ANALYSIS OF MILK SAMPLES WHICH HAVE BEEN EXAMINED BIOLOGICALLY DURING THE YEAR 1948.

Source of Supply	No. of samples	Methylene Blue Test		Coliform Test		Number of samples satisfying both tests	T.B. Positive	T.B. Negative	% T.B. Positive	Number of Samples		% Unsatisfactory
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory					Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
Chadderton Farmers	31	29	2	29	1	29	2	28	6.6	27	4	12.9
Dairy Milk, Chadderton ...	5	5	—	2	3	2	—	4	0.0	2	3	60.0
Out-District Farmers	17	14	3	14	3	14	—	16	0.0	12	5	23.5
Dairy Milk, Out-Districts ...	6	5	1	4	2	4	—	5	0.0	4	2	33.3
Pasteurised ...	3	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	0.0	3	—	0.0
Sterilised... ..	3	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	0.0	3	—	0.0
Accredited Chadderton Farms	9	8	1	8	1	8	—	9	0.0	8	1	11.1
Total ...	74	67	7	63	10	63	2	68	2.85	59	15	20.13

TABLE XIX

Unsound Food Condemned—1948

								lbs.
Bacon, Ham and Pork	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54 $\frac{3}{4}$
Baking Powder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,124
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Chicken (Boned)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166 $\frac{1}{2}$
Meat (Imported)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Meat (Tinned)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 $\frac{3}{4}$
Milk (Tinned)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235 $\frac{1}{4}$
Preserves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rabbits (Frozen)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Sponge Mixture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Soup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,040
Vermicelli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,048
Total								11,168 $\frac{1}{4}$

TABLE XX
Food and Drugs Act, 1938—Samples Submitted for
Examination—1948

								No. of Samples Taken
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Baking Powder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Beef Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cakes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Castor Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cooking Fat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Currants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Custard Powder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dates...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Epsom Salts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Glaubers Salts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Glycerin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Honey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Marmalade	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Milk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Olive Oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pepper (Black)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pepper (White)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Raisins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Saccharin Tablets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Zinc Ointment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Zinc and Castor Oil Ointment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total								<u>123</u>

The above samples were certified by the County Analyst to be genuine with the exception of the following :—

Sample	Results of Analysis			Action Taken
	Fat Deficiency	Solids not Fat Deficiency	Extraneous Water Present	
1 Informal Milk	6.6%	15.2%	15.9%	} Same Vendor. Formal Samples Taken.
1 " "	—	13.5%	12.9%	
1 " "	3.3%	19.4%	20.2%	
1 " "	20.0%	6.4%	2.0%	Formal Samples Taken.
1 " "	—	11.7%	12.1%	} Same Vendor. Formal samples not taken owing to obstruction by Vendor. Fined £5 and £2 2s. costs.
1 " "	—	10.0%	8.4%	
1 " "	10.0%	27.0%	23.3%	
1 " "	10.0%	21.1%	18.7%	
1 " "	—	10.5%	8.0%	} Same Vendor. Formal Samples Taken.
1 " "	—	10.0%	7.9%	
1 " "	—	5.8%	3.1%	
1 " "	—	3.5%	3.1%	
1 Formal	3.3%	—	—	Vendor Notified.

Sample	Result	Action Taken
1 Beef Sausage	Deficient 22% of the minimum percentage of meat.	Formal sample obtained.
1 Beef Sausage	Deficient 32% of the minimum percentage of meat.	Prosecution. Vendor fined £5 and £3 3s. costs.
1 Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine.	Contained 0.16% excess quinine sulphate.	No action taken.
1 Glaubers Salts	Loss of water of crystallisation at 100° C. only 18.7%	Vendor notified. Age of stock queried and more air-tight form of packing suggested.
1 Beef Sausage	Deficient 62% of the minimum percentage of meat.	Prosecution Vendor fined £10 and £3 3s. costs.



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